

day-last a small Russian detachment was in action with the enemy's outposts. The Russian situation at the situation to the Russians, aside from the preparations which the Grand Duke has made, is that the northern attack must capture Novo Georgievsk, the greatest of Russian fortresses, before Warsaw can be taken. With Novo Georgievsk as a base it is believed that a much smaller Russian army can successfully oppose any advance which the Germans can make.

The latest Russian official statement refers chiefly to the situation in Bukovina, also announcing that Russian troops skirting along the Austro-Rumanian frontier have crossed into Hungary by Borgo Pass and are ready to march on Budapest, finally effecting a junction with the troops which have gone through Bukla Pass, Ukok Pass and two other defiles in the mountain barrier.

Attacks in South Continue.

The statement also tells of desperate attacks by the Germans on the left bank of the Vistula and the temporary capture of certain Russian trenches. The War Office report follows:

On the Black Sea on January 8 our front, at the village of Soukhat, M. and Mogheli, the fighting has assumed a character more and more desperate. The Germans, notwithstanding the great losses they have sustained, continue to make attacks with different points.

In many places the enemy succeeded in occupying our advanced trenches, but our vigorous counter attacks, followed ordinarily by bayonet charges, compelled the Germans to withdraw. Thus in the region of Mogheli, on January 7, we drove away the enemy who rushed our advanced trenches, capturing seven officers and more than two hundred men.

In Bukovina we occupied, on January 6, Kimpolung (near the Hungarian border), after an advance fighting lasting eight days. Our troops during this fighting covered more than 120 versts (about eighty miles), and finally crossed the Carpathian chain, the frontier between Bukovina and Hungary. During these operations we captured more than 1,000 Austrians and also took rich spoils of war.

On other parts of our front there is nothing worthy of note.

On the Black Sea on January 8 our torpedo boats discovered a Turkish cruiser of the M. G. type, followed by a transport, sailing east and approaching Sinope, on the north coast of Asia Minor. The Turkish vessels turned west in flight, but we followed and sank the transport. The cruiser escaped.

Russians Plan Resistance.

A despatch from Amsterdam says that a Russian reach them, the situation is imminent. No such claim has been made by the Germans themselves and military experts here see the idea, asserting that Warsaw is in less danger now than at any time for several weeks. They point out that the same cold weather which permits a new German advance north of the Vistula also makes it difficult for them to advance in the Marston Lake region in East Prussia and that the Germans in central Poland may be compelled to withdraw from their present lines to protect the Prussian provinces.

Further details of the fighting on the Cracow front and in Bukovina show that the Russians overtook the Austrians and by skillful maneuvering, occupying them in unfavorable positions that they could put up only a feeble resistance. The invasion of Hungary through the Carpathians imperils the Austrians, who are still fighting in Galicia, reports say, because if it becomes necessary for them to withdraw they may find they are cut off. They can advance no further because the Hungarians have moved all the roads and besides hold exceptionally strong positions, so there appears to be nothing for them to do except stay where they are and fight as long as they can.

The Austrians have evacuated all Bukovina in great haste," says one despatch from Petrograd to-night. They have left open all the roads and the Russians to use in invading Hungary, particularly in the direction of Marmaros, capital of the county of Marmaros, at the foot of the Carpathians, 215 miles northeast of Budapest.

In both Petrograd and Berlin it is declared that the losses in the recent fighting along the Rava River in Poland were exceptionally heavy. The Russians say that in three days the Germans lost 50,000 in killed alone, while the Germans assert that the Russian casualties have been much greater than their own.

CZAR'S RELATIVE SLAIN.

Berlin Hears of Death of Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch.

BERLIN, by wireless to Sayville, L. I., Jan. 9.—A wireless despatch from Constantinople to-night says that Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, a relative of the Czar, has been killed in action at Mladobou.

Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch was a brother-in-law of the Czar, having married the Grand Duchess Xenia, eldest sister of the Czar, on March 25, 1875. He was the son of Grand Duke Michael Michailovitch, whose father was a brother of the present Czar's grandfather, Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch was born at Tiflis, April 1, 1866. He leaves seven children, six sons and one daughter.

Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch visited America on a secret mission in the fall of 1913. Reports at the time said that he was here in connection with making a large order for rapid fire automatic rifles for airplane use. The Grand Duke was the guest of Mrs. John Astor at Newport.

MASSING AGAINST SERBIA.

Army of 500,000 Austrians and Germans Prepares New Attack.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROSE, Jan. 9.—Reports received here say that the movement of German troops to aid Austria against the Serbians continues, most of the soldiers being Bavarians. It is said that 500,000 Austrians and Germans are concentrating at Sarajevo to start a new invasion of Serbia.

Austria, it is believed here, must soon make a decisive attack against the Serbs if she is to retain any prestige in the Balkans at all. The Serbian army has been put on a first class footing since the capture of Belgrade and a new invasion of Bosnia and Herzegovina is planned.

HOLD POSITIONS FIRMLY.

Montenegro's Under Heavy Artillery Fire, War Office Says.

CATTING, Jan. 9.—The Montenegro War Office issued the following statement to-night:

Torrential rains and continuous bad weather have rendered all military operations most difficult, but the Montenegrin troops have firmly held all their positions notwithstanding the heroic artillery fire of the Austrians.

The King and Queen are visiting the troops at the front.

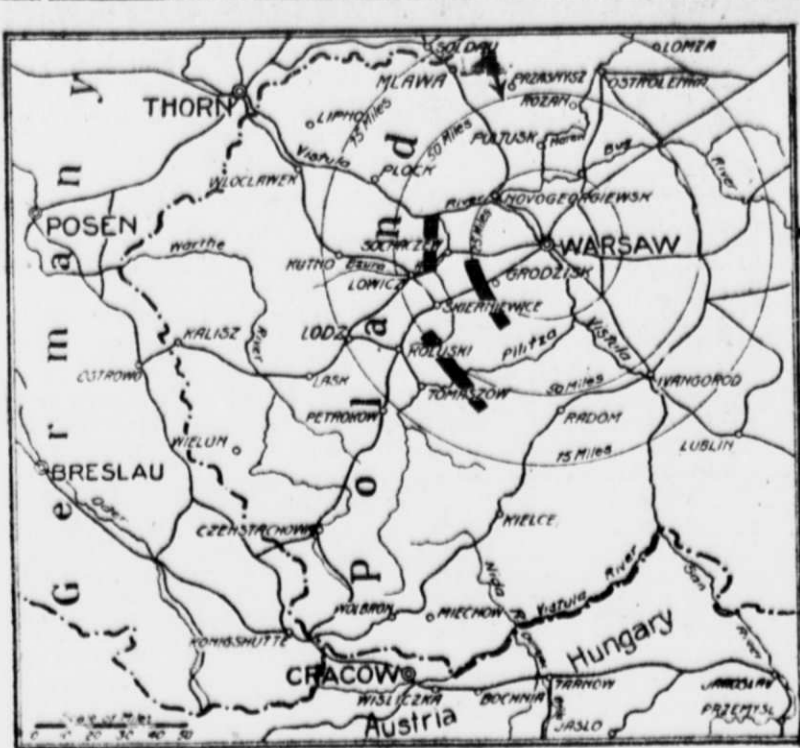
FRENCH WIN IN CAMEROONS.

Attacking Force of Germans and Natives Defeated.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Colonial Office announced to-day that French troops from the Congo, who have been occupying Elia, in the German Cameroons, defeated a mixed force of German and native soldiers, which attacked them. The Germans retired after losing seventy-four dead and wounded, one machine gun and fifty rifles. The French losses are said to have been trivial.

This is the first fighting reported from this section since October 30, when the German official bulletin announced that the French had been killed Kamio Kribi in the Cameroons.



THE arrow in the accompanying map indicates the general direction in which the new German offensive against the Allies from the north is expected to proceed.

At Miawa a Russian army is engaged with German troops which are endeavoring to protect an army marching down on their flank, near Trausnitz, and which will advance along the right bank of the Vistula, toward the Russian fortress of Novogeorgievsk, sixteen miles north of Warsaw.

The map also shows the Russian front immediately west of Warsaw, with Skernewice and other towns where the Germans are attacking.

BERLIN REPORTS REPULSE OF FRENCH AT PERTHES

Foe Suffers Severe Loss North of Soissons, Says Official Announcement—Germans Claim Capture of 1,200 Prisoners in Argonne.

BERLIN, by wireless to London, Jan. 9.—The German official statement issued to-day announced the repulse, with severe loss to the French, of several French attacks north of Soissons and the repulse of the French also at Perthes. (The French official communiqué to-day announces that the French have occupied Perthes after a successful attack.)

The Germans also claim successes in the Argonne and tell of the blowing up of a German trench which the French had occupied. The statement follows:

On the western front there have been heavy rain which somewhat lessened the intensity of the fighting. Thunder was heard all day yesterday. The Lys at some places has overflowed its banks.

A French attack near Perthes, north of Châlons, was repulsed with severe loss to the enemy.

In the eastern section of the Argonne our troops successfully stormed French positions and took 1,200 prisoners and some machine guns and a bronze mortar. A Lorraine battalion and the Hessian Landwehr particularly distinguished themselves in this fight. One of our advanced trenches, which we at the time were not occupying, near Flirey, was occupied by the French and at once blown up. All of the French occupants were killed.

Both west and south of Hennem (Cernay) there is nothing to report. The French have been driven out of Burnhaupt-le-Haut and the trenches there into their old positions. Some 150 prisoners fell into our hands here.

On the eastern front bad weather continues. The number of prisoners taken by us on January 7 was 2,000. Also seven machine guns were captured.

NO CHANGE, SAYS VIENNA.

Austrians Report Repulse of Russian and Serbian Attacks.

VIENNA, via London, Jan. 9.—A statement issued by Austrian headquarters to-day reports the failure of attacks by Russians and Serbians. The announcement follows:

The situation is unchanged. An attack by strong Russian forces across the heights east of Czeremcha was repulsed by our counter attacks. We captured 400 prisoners and three machine guns.

In the southern theatre a Serbian night attack on our advanced post near Aviovaio completely failed.

MAKE RAIDS BY AIR.

Germans Announce Attacks at Hazebroneck and Elsewhere.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Jan. 9.—German aviators' attacks on Allied troops were reported in an official statement issued here early to-day.

German aircraft bombed Hazebroneck and Strazeele yesterday. They were pursued by British airmen and the result of the aerial engagement is not known.

Airmen bombed Armentières, causing an explosion at the railway depot and killing a number of soldiers. The German artillery fired later on the enemy's positions at Armentières and damaged several houses occupied by troops.

Near Verdun German aviators bombed the French troops in the Bois Forest with success.

"VICTORY," SAYS KAISER.

He Declares War's Result Cannot Be Doubtful.

BERLIN, by wireless to Sayville, L. I., Jan. 9.—The Kaiser has made a trip to the headquarters of the Sixth army for the purpose of paying tribute to King Ludwig of Bavaria, its commander, who was celebrating his seventieth birthday. In toasting the Bavarian King, his Majesty said:

"With such brave troops it is impossible to doubt the result. Our cause will triumph."

TURKS OCCUPY KOTUR.

Have Advanced East of Lake Van, Says Constantinople Report.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 9.—It was announced here to-day that the Turkish troops have succeeded in occupying Kotur, in Azer-Baidshan, east of Lake Van.

The Russians are declared to have retreated to the north.

WANTS QUIET BIRTHDAY.

Germans Urged to Avoid Public Festivities for Kaiser.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Jan. 9.—The German official bulletin announced that the Kaiser has issued a notice urging against public festivities in the celebration of

FRENCH RUSH TRENCHES CENTRE; TAKE TOWN

Official Report Announces Capture of Perthes, in Champagne District, Making a Total Gain of More Than 500 Yards.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Allies have finally succeeded in capturing the town of Perthes, between Rheims and the Argonne forest, for which a bitter contest has been waged during the past two weeks. The communiqué issued by the War Office this afternoon in announcing this achievement admitted that the Germans have succeeded in retaking Burnhaupt-le-Haut, in upper Alsace, which the French troops captured on Thursday.

The occupation of Perthes was the culmination of a brilliant engagement begun by the Germans, who launched a severe attack on the French positions south of the town. When this effort was checked the French launched a counter attack from "Hill 209" and drove the Germans from 400 meters of their first line of trenches on the skirts of the town.

Continuing the offensive the French finally gained possession of Perthes itself. The net advance in this movement was 500 meters.

The communiqué issued at 10:30 o'clock to-night, covering operations for the early hours of to-day, tells of the fighting in the Soissons, where the French made a material advance yesterday. This progress has been maintained and a German counter attack was repulsed. The enemy also made an attempt to recapture the trenches at Perthes, but was thrown back with heavy losses. The night communiqué follows:

North of Soissons our advances of yesterday have been maintained. A resumption of the offensive on the part of the Germans was repulsed. This morning the trenches captured between Perthes-le-Haut and "Hill 209" were subjected to a violent counter attack, but the enemy was thrown back all along the line after suffering heavy losses.

On the rest of the front there is nothing new.

The loss of Burnhaupt-le-Haut is regarded merely as an incident in the campaign in that region and does not detract from the fact that the town is expected. The French did not have time to organize their occupation of the place, and the German troops heavily reinforced.

From them the Germans are said to have been exceptionally heavy. Other attacks by the enemy further north, near Cernay (Sennheim) were repulsed and the general situation in upper Alsace is declared to be favorable.

The Allies had considerable success yesterday in the Souppis district on the Aisne. Early in the morning the captured "Hill 132," which they held in the face of strong counter attacks. The net gain in this quarter is stated to be the occupation of three lines of German trenches over a front of 600 meters. The bombardment of the Palais de Justice in Soissons in retaliation for Allied success near the town, is noted in the afternoon communiqué which says:

To the south of Ypres we have damaged the trenches of the enemy and reduced to silence the mine throwers of the Germans.

In the region of Arras and in the vicinity of Amiens there have been artillery engagements resulting advantageously for our batteries.

In the region of Souppis we yesterday morning occupied very brilliantly "Hill 132." Three times during the day the enemy delivered violent counter attacks. Each time they were repulsed. Our gain is represented by three lines of German trenches along a front of 600 meters. The enemy, not having been able to recapture that which they had lost, bombarded Soissons and set fire to the Palace of Justice.

To the south of Laon and of Craonne our artillery demolished a camp of huts covering some machine guns, reduced to silence the artillery of the enemy and took possession of 500 yards of the trenches of the enemy between "Hill 209" and the village of Perthes. Furthermore, a direct attack delivered by us on Perthes at the same time that we were making our counter attack on "Hill 209" made us masters of the village. We installed ourselves in Perthes and we have advanced beyond the village boundary. Our total gain in this locality is more than 500 yards.

Along all the front between Rheims and the Argonne our artillery has inflicted noticeable losses on the enemy. This has been attested by prisoners. In the Argonne we were subjected on the right to a lively attack from the enemy, to which we replied with a counter attack which brought us back to our point of departure.

In the Woëvre district, in the northwest of Flirey, in the forest of Alilly and in the forest of Le Pretre, we made some progress.

In the region of Cernay we maintained our position. Further to the south the enemy, strongly reinforced, recaptured Burnhaupt-le-Haut at the expense of heavy losses.

The mention of fighting "south of Laon and Craonne" in the War Office statement is taken by the military authorities to indicate that the Allies are much nearer to Laon than they have been any time since the Germans swept down to the Marne and were beaten there. It is pointed out that if the French lines can progress a little further in that district it will be possible to begin a bombardment of the strongly fortified German positions in the Laon forests.

TRESPASSED ON MINE FIELDS.

Steamship Denver's Detention Due to Disobeying British Rule.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The latest developments in regard to the seizure of the Malory Line steamer Denver, cotton laden, from Norfolk to Bremen, seem to indicate that her detention was due to a failure by the captain to obey the regulations in regard to the mine field.

The corrected version of THE SUN understands that the bona fides of the Denver was never in question and if she had taken the southern course up the English Channel she would not have been detained for a minute.

The Denver was held up on January 6 and despatches from Washington asserted that this was the first case where an American vessel with a certificate from a British Consul had been detained. The Denver was released the following day. It was reported that the American Government would make a strong statement in regard to the detention of this vessel.

CORNWALLIS-WEST ON WAY.

On Leave of Absence, but Keeps Project Secret.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Lieut. George Cornwallis-West, whose wife, Mrs. Pat Campbell, is starring in George Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" in the United States, sailed for New York to-day on the steamship Transylvania.

He said he had obtained a leave of absence from the War Office, but that he would not disclose the object of his visit until he reached New York.

FRANCE GETS BOYS OF 15 READY.

Military Instruction.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The question of the formation of the conscripts of the class of 1917 into recruits is under discussion. These boys of about 18 years of age will not be called to the class immediately, however. They will merely undergo preparation for details of organization in case of another class.

In the two years 1913 and 1914 five classes were called up, those from 1912 to 1916. This is something unique in French military history.

BIG DEMAND FOR FRENCH LOAN.

\$50,000,000 Issue Already Oversubscribed, London Financiers Hear.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—It was reported in the city to-day that the applications for the \$10,000,000 (\$50,000,000) in French treasury one year bills bearing 5 per cent. interest, have already oversubscribed the issue.

No official announcement has yet been made regarding the result of the issue.

BRITISH LOSE OFFICERS.

93 Killed, 148 Wounded, 48 Missing in Thirteen Days.

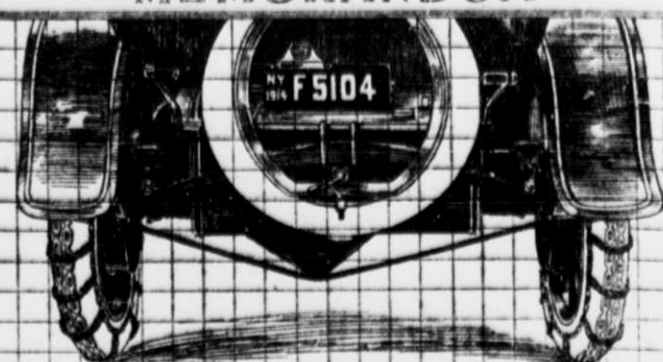
LONDON, Dec. 29.—An officer's casualty list given out to-day gives the names of 93 officers killed, 148 wounded and 48 missing during the last thirteen days. The casualties among British officers since the beginning of the war are 1,174 killed, 2,309 wounded and 650 missing.

In the list for the last thirteen days the Warwickshire regiment lost 17 killed, 2 wounded and 3 missing; the Munster Fusiliers lost 5 killed, 1 wounded and 2 missing; the Rifle Brigade lost 3 killed, 6 wounded and 2 missing; and the Highland Light Horse lost 16 officers killed, 1 wounded and 3 missing.

Only Quarter of One Regiment Left.

BORLONE, Jan. 9.—The Fourth Royal Fusiliers is credited with having taken part in more actions in the present war than any other British regiment. It has lost in killed and wounded three-quarters of the men with whom it started for the front. Many of the original members of the regiment are still in hospitals.

MEMORANDUM



Owner of the Cadillac "8" numbered F5104 N.Y.

Above is a sketch I made of the rear view of your car equipped with Tire Chains as it stood at the entrance of Lord & Taylor's last Wednesday morning.

I wish to congratulate you on your wisdom in appreciating that Tire Chains are the only positive safeguard against skidding.

Yours for Safety
J.C.L.

GARIBALDI TELLS OF SECOND SON'S DEATH

Describes Heroic Charge of Italian Volunteers Against German Trenches.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Milan telegraphs an account by Gen. Raimondo Garibaldi of how the second of his five sons was killed fighting for France and how the Italian volunteers conducted themselves brilliantly in capturing three lines of German trenches at Courte Chaussee, a few days ago.

The Garibaldians had been busy digging tunnels for several days and had mined the German trenches. The night before the attack all spent their time writing letters home. At 7 o'clock the next morning, reinforced by volunteers from Avignon, they advanced after the mines had been exploded. They carried the rifle and with shouts of "Viva la France," "Viva Trentino" and "Viva Garibaldi," swept across the bullet swept field.

Not a shot was fired and the Germans in the first trench were conquered with the bayonet. From there the Garibaldians charged up and into the second line of trenches. French guns were pouring shell into the German ranks as the Italians kept up their desperate advance and fought hand to hand with the Germans in the third trench. Finally they were obliged to retire to the second line. It

was at this stage that Lieut. Constante Garibaldi fell riddled with shot, but with his face toward the foe. Near him at the time was his brother, Col. Eugenio Garibaldi.

The Italian casualties were 240, often out of twenty-three officers falling on the field. No Garibaldian allowed himself to be captured. They took 250 German prisoners and five quick firing guns.

A few days ago Essad Pasha informed the Italian diplomatic representative that the rebels were threatening Durazzo and that the French and Serbian Consuls were in danger. These Consuls boarded two Italian warships, which immediately sailed for the Albanian port.

Meanwhile, according to a despatch from Rome, Italy and Greece reached an agreement after the latter country had sent the warship Hellas to Durazzo to protect her nationals and other foreigners.

PRISONERS WELL TREATED.

VIENNA, via Rome, Jan. 9.—The Spanish Ambassador has visited the prisoners of war in the Austrian detention camps and has ascertained that they are being well treated.



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"If you telephone him first you may not have to go at all."

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